

IMPORTANT MEASURES KILLED BY SHERMAN

Republican Leader Filibusters In Senate and Money To Handle Railroads Is Denied Government

(By Associated Press)
Washington, March 4—With a republican filibuster out of control and the President reiterating his determination not to call an extra session before his return from France, Congress went into the final hours of the long war session today.

Senator Sherman in the Senate began a speech which he declared would continue until adjournment to kill the general deficiency bill with \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration, without which, some administration leaders said, the railroads will be almost immediately returned to private ownership.

While Senator Sherman was speaking, Senator Jones asked unanimous consent to present a favorable report on the woman suffrage resolution but Sherman refused to yield.

Then Senator Gore insisted the Senate act on the proposal to order demobilization of all drafted soldiers in this country within 30 days, but at noon Congress adjourned in the midst of the filibuster with Gore's proposal and a long list of important measures killed.

Aside from the general deficiency bill, the big bills that failed included the army and navy measure. The only two important measures which have the gauntlet were the Victory Liberty Loan and the billion dollar wheat guarantee bill, both of which the President signed.

There was no further action on Lodge's resolution signed by many republican members of the Senate, opposing the League of Nations in its present form.

The death of the general deficiency measure with the railroad appropriation brought forth no definite sign of the President's plan for dealing with railroads immediately although many Senate leaders advise the President to return the roads immediately to private ownership, it being considered that by the middle of April present funds for railroads will be exhausted.

(Bulletin)

Washington, March 4—Upon the adjournment of Congress today, with important legislation killed by the re-

Too Late To Classify

FOR SALE—Brindle cow, 6-years-old; giving 3 gallons of milk per day; this cow came fresh January 9; price \$100. C. B. Combs, College Hill, 78

FOR SALE—200 acres of timber land in Estill county, two and one half miles from Panola, on the waters of Drowning Creek. See J. W. Lamb, Barnes Mill pike, Richmond, Ky. 78 2p

LOST—A gentleman's kid glove, tan, at Opera House the latter part of the week; finder return to this office and receive reward. 78 2

LOST—Ford tire Friday between Richmond and Kirksville. Will give reward for information or return to Walter Cornelison, Berea, Ky. 78 3p

LOST—Friday evening some place between the ice factory and Charley Jett's residence, two Georgette waists. Ring 623—W and get reward. 78 1

publican Senate filibuster, President Wilson issued a statement declaring "a group of men in the Senate deliberately chose to embarrass the administration of the government, and to imperil the financial interests of the railway systems of the country."

The President asserted it is plainly his duty to attend the peace conference, and also his duty to be in close touch with public business during a session of Congress, or an extra session which had had refused to call and hoped the people would think his choice right. Republican leader Lodge refused to comment on the President's statement.

Appointments Fail

Washington, March 4—Inability to secure an executive session of the Senate because of the republican filibuster, caused a failure of scores of nominations, including A. Mitchell Palmer to be Attorney General, Comptroller of the Currency and scores of postmasters. Other official recess appointments will be made.

Wilson Starts To Paris Again

Washington, March 4—President Wilson started on his return to Paris today with Mrs. Wilson. They left on a special train at 2 o'clock for New York where he will deliver an address tonight. He sails tomorrow with no definite promise of the attitude of the next Senate on the League of Nations.

Foch Puts On The Screws

Copenhagen, March 4—Bulletin—Marshal Foch has demanded immediate delivery of the German merchant fleet without regard to the food supply, according to a dispatch from Weimar where the German national assembly is meeting.

Tobacco Market Falls Off

Tobacco prices were 50 per cent under the usual market when the market opened here Monday. Low grade stuff was practically a drug on the market, some selling as low as two cents a pound, which earlier in the season was selling at 16 cents a pound. There were about 75,000 or 100,000 pounds on the market Monday. Good tobacco, of the best grades, sold up to 66 cents a pound, but the quality had to be high to bring that figure. The fag end market here is in keeping with the price level that is ruling over the state with the tobacco markets about ready to close.

Look for Muncy Bros.'s announcement of their Big March Sale this week. Bargains for the household.

NORRIS BUYS NICE FARM

John Norris has purchased from C. F. Chenault, the old Todd homestead containing 170 acres, and located on the Irvine pike, three miles from Richmond, at a price said to be \$150 an acre, possession to be given January 1, 1920.

NO matter how fine the dinner; its better if you have Rookwood Coffee. Rookwood is rich, aromatic, fine-flavored and tasteful—a real coffee at a reasonable price. D. B. McKinney & Company sell Rookwood. 78 6

Harvey Helm's Funeral At Stanford Wednesday

The funeral of Congressman Harvey Helm, who died in Mississippi Sunday night, will be held at Stanford Lincoln county, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The burial will be quiet, no Congressional committee nor the Masons of which he was a member, taking part. There will be a few brief remarks at the grave by Rev. P. L. Bruce, of the Stanford Presbyterian church.

Accompanied by his widow, Mrs. Helm, and Messrs. F. N. Gerhart and W. T. Williams, of Columbus, Miss., the remains of the deceased Congressman arrived in Stanford Monday night, and were taken to the Hotel Acey, where they were view by hundreds of his host of friends.

Influenza followed by acute infection caused the death of Mr. Helm, while in Mississippi inspecting a large plantation he had recently purchased near Columbus.

Bolsheviki Push Allies Back

(By Associated Press)
Archangel, Monday, March 3—The Bolsheviki continue to push their offensive against the American and allied troops on the front 160 miles south of here. Reports to headquarters here say the allies have evacuated Vevievskawa. The Bolsheviki in this territory outnumber the allies three to one. Apparently they have plenty of artillery which they are using vigorously.

Lost Baby Boy

Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Reed Juett are sympathizing with them in the loss of their little boy baby, Tandy Haggard, whose little soul took its flight Tuesday morning at a few minutes after eight o'clock. Tandy would have seen his second birthday the 11th day of this month, and was a bright sunbeam in his home. However, he heard the voice of the Master "Suffer little ones to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

TODAY'S LIVE STOCK MARKETS
Cincinnati, March 4—Top hogs \$18.25; others a quarter higher all around; cattle strong.

Louisville, March 4—Cattle 300; active and unchanged. Hogs 800, a quarter and a half higher, \$8 to \$17.60. Sheep 50; steady and unchanged.

WHEN in doubt what to eat call Neff's Fish and Oyster House. We have what you want, when you want it. Fresh fish received daily, dressed poultry of all kinds. Also a full line of Serv-U's goods. Phone 431. 78 6

Attention, Ladies

Announcing our first showing of the season's newest Millinery, including a comprehensive assortment of Fashionable Pattern Hats, on Friday and Saturday, March 7 and 8. 79 4t TRACY & COMPANY.

AMERICA'S PART IN WORLD REBUILDING

Told By Dr. Homer Carpenter At Methodist Church, After Attending Atlanta Peace Convention.

Those who did not hear Dr. Homer W. Carpenter at the Methodist church last night, as the fourth number of the layman's lecture course, missed a rare treat. Fresh from the convention of the League to Enforce Peace, which he attended as a delegate from Kentucky, Dr. Carpenter gave his hearers inside information and a broad and comprehensive survey of world conditions which necessitate united action among the nations of the world, that its peace may not be jeopardized again. Speaking in part, Dr. Carpenter said:

Let me at the outset disavow any purpose of delivering a lecture, even if I could do such a thing. I covet rather the privilege of bringing to you a message, which, in such a group is of common, if not of compelling interest to all of us.

It is apparent to everyone that we are tonight, in the presence of an unprecedented world situation. It is also obvious that before the constructive forces of the world, there is the most stupendous task since time began. In the presence of these conditions, America is struggling to find herself and to determine her place in the rebuilding of the world.

Within less than half a dozen years we have seen the face of Europe broken in bits as if shattered by a mighty continent wide earthquake. The old Europe is gone—gone forever, with her secret alliances and her diplomatic bargaining for balance of power, but the new Europe is not yet formed. Chaos is everywhere. On the continent alone, seven new republics are in the agony of birth. Finland, Poland, the Baltic Provinces, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, all wait for their moulding. The Balkan boundaries must be determined, Constantinople must be internationalized, autonomy must be brought to Palestine, Syria, Armenia, the Caucasus, perhaps Arabia.

But not only Europe, the Orient has been shaken by mighty changes. Japan has taken her place as one of the five major powers of the world, and China waits, that she may come into her own. The western hemisphere has not escaped. While South America, with her twenty-one republics, has broken forever the autocratic ties with Europe, the United States, in that hour in which she entered the war, abandoned her age-long policy of aloofness from world affairs. Never again can our country be the same. Never again can we boast of our isolation. War has broken up forever our seclusion. America has been hurled into the midst of world activities. Our provincialism is gone—except perhaps in the United States Senate, and there it is on the way. This is the changed and turbulent world in the midst of which we find ourselves today.

In the presence of this situation America is trying to find herself, trying to determine the part that she will play in this mighty task of reordering the world. This is a matter which is of vital and immediate concern to every man who calls himself an American.

Of one thing we may be sure and it is this: As a people we are at the parting of the ways. A great choice must be made, and must be made now—a choice which involves not only the future of America but the future of the world. Two paths open to us, but there is no third. We must take one or the other. America may turn back to her traditional isolation, as the obstructionists in the United States Senate would have us do. She may draw again within her little shell and abandon the high purposes with which we went to war. She may repudiate the platform on which martyred millions gladly gave their lives, a platform which pleads for an internationalism that shall become the champion of equity and justice and of equal rights to all men the world over, the champion of the right against wrong, of the weak against the strong. America may turn her back upon that wilderness of white crosses in France and Flanders, may forget Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood and Argonne Forest, she may say with Mr. Lodge, as he is reported, "we care nothing for the colonies of Africa," or with Mr. Borah, "I would not vote for a League of Nations, even if sanctioned by Christ himself." This is the one path that opens to America. But fortunately there is another. America may take the road that leads to a constructive internationalism, an internationalism that will tie up in a league of friendship all the great forces in a movement to saving the nation.

our world life that stand for human rights, and for mutual helpfulness and for a permanent peace; an internationalism that will concern itself not so much about conserving traditions or collecting revenues as about keeping alive those great ideals for which the war has been fought at such an appalling cost in human life. This is the other path. We must make our choice. And we must make it now. France waits. England waits; all Europe waits and the world waits for America to make her choice. Everywhere it is said, "Unless America is in the League of Nations there will be no league." And that means war and more war.

But what does this League of Nations propose? I suspect that ninety out of every one hundred Americans have not taken the trouble to read this document carefully, as it has come from the committee at Paris.

It must be confessed that couched in cumbersome diplomatic language the old world it is rather tedious reading, but neither its provisions nor its purposes are difficult to understand.

The first purpose of the League of Nations is the prevention of war. Regarding the matter of war, there are certain definite covenants into which the nations of the League enter, the first of which is this: If two nations have differences which might ordinarily lead to war, they are under covenant, instead of going to war, to submit their case to a committee of arbitration, selected by the two nations, independently of the league. If a decision is rendered by this committee on arbitration the nations involved must abide by that decision. However, from the beginning the two nations may waive the privilege of arbitration and carry the case to the executive committee of the League, this executive committee being permanently made up of nine members—one each for England, France, America, Japan and Italy, and four members agreed upon by the smaller powers who may be members of the league. If contestants submit to this Council, its decision is binding.

The second covenant is that no member will begin war until three months after a decision has been rendered by a committee on arbitration or the executive council, which in most cases would be a year after the difficulty.

The third covenant is that, in case a nation refuses to refer difficulty to either arbitration or executive council, or having referred the matter to either of these, begins war before three months after decision, every nation in the league is required to cut off all relations with that nation, to withdraw ambassadors, to refuse food, raw material, and establish an economic boycott, and even to demand of nations adjacent to the offending nation to do the same, though these may not be members of the league. Having entered into this covenant, not the league, but each country in the league, through its congress or parliament upon being advised of the violation authorizes the boycott.

If the boycott does not do the work the league may suggest to each member thereof the number of soldiers, ships and amount of munitions which it thinks advisable to be used in a common movement upon the outlaw nation. Compliance with this suggestion is optional with each nation. The league cannot compel the furnishing of men or ships.

It will be seen, therefore, that two remedies are proposed to prevent war—arbitration and reference to executive council of the League, and two remedies to cure war—the boycott and the voluntary army of the league.

The second purpose of the league is the assistance of small nations toward self-determination, under the system called mandates. It proposes the development of territories as the German colonies of Africa, Armenia, or Arabia under the care of some appointed member of the league. It should be noted that the acceptance of a mandatory is entirely optional on the part of any member of the league. Reduced to their simplest terms, these are the two great purposes of the league in which we are most interested.

The question in America is what are we going to do about it? This is the choice which we are to make and in making it, we are determined which path we shall take. That Americans are divided on this issue no one can doubt. President Wilson is recognized throughout as the champion of the ideal of a league of nations, and said to be agreeable to the document as it is drawn. Back of him are the nations in conference at Paris. President Wilson swings the nations, ex-President Taft, of the other great political party of America, and its nationalism that will tie up in a league of friendship all the great forces in a movement to saving the nation.

Youngster Charged With Robbing Valley View Man

Sheriff Pete Whitlock went to Lexington Monday and brought back Irvine Hendricks, an 18-year-old boy, who is charged with robbing Joseph Perkins, an aged farmer of the Valley View section. Mr. Perkins swore out a warrant against Hendricks Saturday, charging him with stealing \$440 from him. Perkins said he had the money in an iron metal box, which three different locks on it, and he states that while he was at the barn feeding his stock and his wife was out milking the cows, young Hendricks slipped into the house and extricated the money from the box. When Perkins went into the house she missed the box and after searching the premises found it. It was still locked, she said, but when she unlocked it the money, which was in currency, was gone. Hendricks went to Lexington, where he was arrested. He was placed in jail here to await trial.

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WANTED—Good clover hay for State Normal Farm. Call 166, Business Office Normal School. 79 2

He declares that there are three great forces back in this country back of the President in his fight for the league—the man in the street, the laboring man, who among men suffers most from war, the churches with their message of the Prince of Peace, and the women, who have paid the heaviest price for the recent conflict.

On the other hand the fight against the league has centered in the United States Senate, in a small group of men who, for the most part are old line republicans. It happens that these are the men who have opposed most things that belong to a forward looking America. For the most part these are the men who opposed the President in war and now they oppose him in peace. I wonder if it can be said of them that they were the last in war, the last in peace, and, perhaps, will be the last in the hearts of their countrymen. At least one of the Senators, who has been so vigorously opposing the league, declined to hear the President in his personal statement on his return from the conference in Paris. Refused to be enlightened. I think this was the same, who on the issue of equal suffrage declared that he had made up his mind twenty years ago and had not changed it since. It is currently reported in Idaho that he has a presidential bee in his bonnet.

The contention that America's sovereignty is violated is without weight. If so, America's sovereignty has been violated in every treaty which she has made in a hundred years. It was violated in 1818 when we agreed with Canada that we would not put a fortification or warship on the 4,000 miles of border between us. It was violated by these very Senators when twenty of the Bryan treaties were signed, not to make war for a year. In the articles of the league, the nation's action is optional and co-operative. The plea that such action would be unconstitutional is an old story. The framers of the constitution themselves wisely made provision for its change by amendment. And if the making of a treaty with other nations is unconstitutional, then in every exercise of America's treaty making power, there has been violation. I think it was some of the Senators who said that it was unconstitutional for the President to go abroad, but he went and has come back and is going again. It is an old story.

The plea that it destroys the Monroe Doctrine is splendidly met in the fact that such a league would be the extension of the Monroe Doctrine throughout the world; the giving to the other of that which has blessed ourselves. Some changes have taken place in a hundred years. We have grown from four million to 110 million of people. America is now a world power and happens to be, in the thinking of some, the nation which God has raised up to pioneer this great idea of internationalism.

But America must make her choice as to which road to take. It is no hour to turn backward. Ten million voices call us from the graves of Europe to cast our weight against war. A score of helpless peoples call us for the continents of the world, ten million broken homes and as many turning soldiers call us to cast our weight against war. We cannot turn back. The gateway of the League of Nations is the only gateway that can lead to peace.



"Shake hands and be good, won't you?"
MARGUERITE CLARK in "Little Miss Hoover"
A Paramount Picture

Tonight and Arthur Hawk's Musical Tabloid Show at Opera House. Admission 50 cents; children 25c; bal. 35c.